

## COMPLIANCE COMPONENT

Definition								
Name	Image 7	Image Text						
Description	Image Text describes images on Web pages so they can be understood in non-graphical interfaces.							
Rationale	A text equivalent must be provided for every non-text element on a Web page. If use of graphic text is unavoidable (i.e., image-based rollover menus), make sure the context is available elsewhere as text. Content developers should use style sheets to style text rather than representing text in images.  Vision-impaired visitors use screen readers / language software to interpret the screen images. Therefore without alternate text / titles they encounter difficulty understanding what a visual user can see and understand.							
Benefits	Using text instead of images means that the information will be available to a greater number of users (with speech synthesizers, Braille displays, graphical displays, etc.). Using style sheets will also allow users to override author styles and change colors or fonts sizes more easily.							
		ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURE LEVELS						
Specify the Domain Name		Interface						
Specify the Discipline Name		Accessibility						
Specify the Technology Area Name		508 Federal Standards						
Specify the Product Component Name								
		COMPLIANCE COMPONENT TYPE						
Document the Compliance Component Type		Mandate						
Component Sub-type		Legislative / Section 191.863, RSMo						
		COMPLIANCE DETAIL						
State the Guideline, Standard or Legislation		Since text content can be presented to the user as synthesized speech, Braille, and visually-displayed text, these mandates require text equivalents for graphic and audio information. Text equivalents must be written so that they convey all essential content. Non-text equivalents (e.g., an auditory description of a visual presentation, a video of a person telling a story using sign language as an equivalent for a written story, etc.) also improve accessibility for people who cannot access visual information or written text, including many individuals with blindness, cognitive disabilities, learning disabilities, and deafness.  • Provide a text equivalent for every non-text element (e.g., via "alt", "longdesc", or in element content). This includes: images, graphical representations of text (including symbols), image map regions, animations (e.g., animated GIFs), applets and programmatic objects, ASCII art, frames, scripts, images used as list bullets, spacers, graphical buttons, sounds (played with or without user interaction), stand-alone audio files, audio tracks of video, and video.  • Provide redundant text links for each active region of a server-side image						

	<ul> <li>map.</li> <li>Until user agents render text equivalents for client-side image map links, provide redundant text links for each active region of a client-side image map.</li> <li>Describe the purpose of frames and how frames relate to each other if it is not obvious by frame titles alone.</li> </ul>							
	Text is considered accessible to almost all users since it may be handled by screen readers, non-visual browsers, and Braille readers. It may be displayed visually, magnified, synchronized with a video to create a caption, etc. As you design a document containing non-textual information (images, applets, sounds, multimedia presentations, etc.), supplement that information with textual equivalents wherever possible.							
	When a text equivalent is presented to the user, it fulfills essentially the same function (to the extent possible) as the original content. For simple content, a text equivalent may need only describe the function or purpose of content. For complex content (charts, graphs, etc.), the text equivalent may be longer and include descriptive information.							
	Text equivalents must be provided for logos, photos, submit buttons, applets, bullets in lists, ASCII art, and all of the links within an image map as well as invisible images used to lay out a page.							
	Alternative Pages     If, after best efforts, you cannot create an accessible page, provide a link to an alternative page that uses W3C technologies, is accessible, has equivalent information (or functionality), and is updated as often as the inaccessible (original) page.     Ensure that dynamic content is accessible or provide an alternative presentation or page.							
Document Source Reference #								
	Compliance	Sources						
Name	Worldwide Web Consortium (W3C)	Website	.http://www.w3.org/ HTML-TECHS/.	/TR/WCAG10-				
Contact Information								
Name	Web Accessibility for Section 508	Website	.http://www.jimthatorse2.htm.	cher.com/webcou				
Contact Information	Jim Thatcher, Author							
Name	WebUsability  Website  i.http://www.usability.com/es/image-text.cfm.			y.com.au/resourc				
Contact Information								
	Keywor	RDS						
List Keywords  508 Federal Standards, text, images, alt, longdesc, title, speaking software, screen-reading software, abbreviations								
COMPONENT CLASSIFICATION								
Provide the Classification	☐ Emerging ☐ Cui	rrent	☐ Twilight	☐ Sunset				
Sunset Date	-		-					

COMPONENT SUB-CLASSIFICATION									
Sub-Classification	Date								
☐ Technology Watch									
☐ Variance									
☐ Conditional Use									
Rationale for Component Classification									
Document the Rationale t Component Classification									
Migration Strategy									
Document the Migration Strategy									
Impact Position Statement									
Document the Position Statement on Impact									
CURRENT STATUS									
Provide the Current Statu	s In	Development		☐ Under Review       ☑ Approved		☐ Rejected			
Audit Trail									
Creation Date	12/2	9/04		Date Approved / Rej	ected	04/12/2005			
Reason for Rejection	7								
Last Date Reviewed	10/2	4/2006		Last Date Updated		11/28/2006			
Reason for Update									